# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy. 37 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BBOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadwa"—Ma. Beaton—Blue David BOWERY THEATH". BOWERY-DANON AND PYTHIAB-THE

METROPOLTAN, Broschway-Im Philtre Crampenois-La Metanop resse-L'isse des Nymphes-Au l'Quel Plaisir p'Etu Gar gon. WOO'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 4% Broadway.

New York, Thursday, August 16, 1855.

By the arrival of the America at Halifax, and of the Lebason at this port, we are in possession of one week's later intelligence from Europe. These event of importance had taken place before Sebas-topol, but preparations continued to be made at Kantesch and Balaklava for the secret-expedition, the object of which remained undivalged. There was a report current in Paris that the itembardment of the Malay off and Recan had been resumed preparatory to another assault. A despatch from Prince Sortschakoff, dated July the 28th, that, a heavy firing had been opened by the allies on hat day or ainst the Flagstaff battery, wi had been vigorously replied to. On the 30th the only partial. A London weekly paper, issued jus before the 'separture of the America, states that the siege of Se pastopol was about to be raised, and that the allies 'mad received startling news from Germany. It is need fless to say that the statement was a mere anticipation of probabilities for a commercial pur-

The reports in reference to the progress of the war in Asia seem to be of a contradictory character. The Russians are stated in one account to be advancing upon Erzeroum, and in another to have eus pended operations against that place and Kars, and

The combined squadrons in the Baltic occupy the same positions as at the previous dates. Admiral Dundas seems not to be likely to win the laurels which slipped from "the fighting old Commodore's

grasp.

The Arch-Duchess Sophia has, it is said, at the instigation of the Dowager Empress of Russia, induced Prancis Joseph to write an autograph letter to Na poleon, calling upon him to assent to some pacific arrangement, the nature of which is not known.

In Lombardy matters appear to be ripe for a reve intion. The Austrian government is evidently labor-ing under great apprehensions on the subject.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Milner Gibson, in Parliament, to Lord Palmerston, in reference to the arrest of Mr. Consul Rowcroft, his lordship stated that as the enlistment of men for the Foreign Legion at Halifax had led to questions whether the laws of the United States had been violated, the British government, desirous that by no possibility such questions should arise, had put an end to the enlistment of troops in Nova Scotia.

The official report on the French loan states the amount raised to be 3,600,000,000 france, six times e amount asked for! The number of the subscri bers is 310,000. The financial operations of Loui Napoleon are not the least marvellous of the many

The commercial intelligence presents no feature of importance. Consols were quoted at 91½ to 91½. Cotton and breadstuffs were quiet, with a slight downward tendency in the latter. Provisions were

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,600 bales, the market closing firm. Mr. George W. Butts received one bale of new cotton on the 14th from Savannah, where it was received on the 6th. The quality is said to be good, but the house has not yet put it on the market. Flour was un nged yesterday, with more doing. The Alabama recently brought to this city from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels of new wheat. The receip s of Southern wheat have done good service for consumers. Had Southern wheat not been forthcoming the flour market would have ruled higher than it has done within the past few weeks. Southern good red wheat sold at \$1 90 a \$1 924, and white at \$2 15 a \$2 25 Corn was one cent per bushel higher, having closed at 88c. a 89c. Rye was scarce and nominal. Pork was firmer, and prices tended upward. New mess Chicago sold at \$20. Beef and lard were also firm. Sugars were quite firm, with a fair amount of sales. Preights to Liverpool and Havre were dull, while a fair business was doing for Antwerp and Hamburg.

There were sold yesterday at auction six shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's stock at 33, and twenty shares of the same stock at 40. Also the steamship St. Louis, of 2,060 tons measurement, built in 1854 by Jacob A. Westervelt & Co., for the sum of \$490,000, payable in the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at par, or \$245,000 paya-

There has been but one death on board the sloopof war Falmouth-that of Midshipman Cain. A seaman was sent to the Quarantaine hospital yesterday. The Women's Rights Convention met at Saratoga yesterday. The strong minded were out in fall force, and a very small sprinkling of males attended. So far as we are informed, the proceedings pre-

sened nothing new.

The corner stone of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, being erected in Montgomery street, between Barrow and Grove streets, Jersey City, was laid by Bishop Janes, at 5 o'clock yesterday after noon, with the usual ceremonies.

A coroner's investigation into the circumstances attending the death of John Henry Lovejoy, from the effects of a stab inflicted during a broil in a la-ger bier saloon in William street on the night of the 4th instant, was held yesterday. After a patient inquiry, the jury found a verdict against Peter Sevier and John L. Volk. Sevier was committed to an swer, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but fur ther than the reference of a few bills of census mar-

shals, nothing was done. The Board of Aldermen met last evening. The Comptroller sent in a communication in relation to the additional appropriations for the Department of Repairs and Supplies. A synopsis of the document may be found in our report. The appropriation of \$90,000 for streets and lamps was concurred in. A motion that the Board meet on Friday, in order to proceed with the investigation into certain charges of corruption made against Alderman Moser, created considerable discussion, but it was finally withdrawn, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Board adjourned to the first Mon-

day in September. The Board of Councilmen last night adjourned for the month. Nothing of any importance was done at last night's session. The report of Dr. J. W. Ran ney, in favor of granting Castle Garden to the Com. missioners of Emigration, was set down for the order of the day, but the members, being in a hurry to get through with their work, refused to take it up, al, though a motion was made to that effect. An effort was made to raise the salary of the Chie: Engineer of the Fire Department, but without effect,

The Emigrant Commissioners, at a public meeting of the Board held last night, consummated the change in the medical department of Ward's Island inaugurated by them at a secret meeting held on the let ult. They confirmed the appointments made by their newly appointed physician-in-chief, Dr. H. B. ty—three essentials to success which have hi-fay, and the medical staff at the island is now com-

plete. From the repor's given elsewhere, it will be seen the Commissic ders are troubled to know what becomes of the brandy they vote for the sick emi-grants, who sy the way, do not get it. One of the Board so gested that it evaporates. Very lively.

The News from Europe.

The news received almost simultaneously by the America and the Lebanon is made up of rumors, most of them evidently without any serious foundation. With the exception of a catchpenny statement put forth by a London weekly wewspaper, that the siege of Sebastopol was about to be abandoned, and that the Ailies had received news from Germany which was likely to lead to momentous results, there is but little to comment upon in these advices. The fact is, in England as at Sebastopol, matters are pretty nearly as they were before. Of course it is not to be expected that the allied generals stand in the position of theatrical managers who are bound to furnish a never ending list of novelties to amuse and startle the public. Provided the end of the war be gained, it matters little to the Powers engaged whether the campaigns have been exciting or monetonous. At the work when not to advance in to lose ground And it does appear, from the best information that can be had on the subject that the Allies have reached that crisis. Let us recell the events of the summer. At

the approach of spring, the Allies were eacamped on the ground they occupied after the battle of Inkerman. Parallels had been advanced on the British side to within six hundred yards of the Russian works, and on the French side to within two hundred yards. But the batteries were no nearer than on 17th October, 1854. From these, a bombardment was commenced which lasted ten days. Its net result, by the admission of the English themselves was to exhaust the material of the besiegers, and to leave the Russian works stronger than before. For six weeks after this nothing was done. At last the Russians wearying of inactivity, made a sortie on 20th May, on the west side of the city and threw up small offensive works near the head of Quarantine Bay. These Pelissier took on the nights of the 22d and 23d May. A fortnight's quiet followed. Then, on 6th June, the bombardment was renewed from something like 460 gans. It seems to have been the intention of the be siegers to proceed in this instance according to established rule by a bombardment heavy enough to silence the Russian batteries, and then by assault. For on the evening of the 7th, assaulting parties from both armies attacked the advanced Russian works of attack which stretched in a line parallel to the city walls, on the east side, from opposite the great Redan to the head of Careening Bay. The assault was successful on the whole line. The English were found by daylight on the 8th in undisturbed possession of the Russian rifle pits opposite the Redan: the French held the Mamelon, the crowning work of the line, and the White Works and redoubts on Mount Saponne had of course been evacuated. With this success the Allies seem to have contented themselves for ten days. On the 18th June after the usual cannonade, a second assault was made-the English advancing on the Redan from the rifle pits, the French on the Malakoff from the Mamelon. The story of its failure, and the grounds which have been assigned for the fact by the allied officers are familiar in every one's memory. After the repulse of the 18th the allied armies confined their exertions to strengthening their position in the line of the works taken from the Russians on the 7th. On the other hand, the Russians with equal ardor applied themselves to strengthening the Redan and Malakoff. Our latest accounts represent the French works on the Mamelon as being very strong indeed; but they likewise acknowledge that the strength of the Russian defences has been increased to a still greater extent; and hint plainly that if they were strong enough to repel the assault of 18th June, they are much sold at \$19 81 a \$19 87, and a small lot of heavy better able to resist any similar attempt now.

A leading quarterly British periodical, which is understood to speak the sentiments of the British government, in sketching the events of the campaign, sums up the whole in the propositions that "when the guns of a fort are equal in number to those of the attack, they cannot be silenced by the besieger;" that every fort can easily be made to mount twice the number of guns that can be brought against it:" and that "hitherto fortified places could not be taken without silencing the fire of the place as a preliminary measure to an assault." It follows pretty plainly from this that the writer does not believe that Sebastopol can be taken unless some new system of attack be invented for the purpose; not a very likely thing. There are in short reasons for supposing that such is the opinion of the leading minds of the British government. That opinion is based upon the philosophical theories of such men as Howard Douglas and Ferguson; and upon the practical experience of a twelve months' campaign, waged upon a scale both as regards men and material, wholly unparalleled in history. After this it is to be hoped that Americans will be allowed to question the probability of the fall of Sebastopol without being accused of entertaining

Russian sympathics. At any rate, whatever becomes of the siege. if the Allies wish to accomplish anything at all, they should overcome one enemy that has done them more mischief than the Russians. but which is of their own creation. That enemy is a divided command. Until recently there have been four independent commanders in-chief of the Allied armies before Sebastopol. No business in the world could be conducted under such an arrangement. Even allowing that the men selected for the chief commands were paragons of forbearance and good temper, it is quite impossible that they could conceive any plan or execute it with that unity which in military operations is essential to success. The disaster of the 18th June has been openly ascribed to the want of that unity; so has the battle of Inkerman; so have numberless other failures and accidents. If the Allies want to succeed they must rely on the one-man power. Let Omer Pasha go to the Danube. Send Della Marmora with his Italians to the Sea of Azoff. Let General Simpson march into the interior of the Crimea, and try to take Bakshiserai or Simpheropol. Let Pelissier conduct the siege of Sebastopol alone. Any such division of labor as this would secure for the Allies the inestimable advantages of secresy of counsel, concentration of purpose, and accumulation of responsibili-

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.-Nations are proverbially ungrateful to their benefactors. They commemorate their actions for the benefits which they have conferred upon them, but they care but little for the individuals who have sacrificed their time and their talents in their service. It is true that we hear occasionally of a Marlborough or a Wellington be ing rewarded during their lives by gifts of pensions and titles, but they owe them rather to their aristocratic and political connexions than to the value of their military deeds. Such heroes as Sir De Lacy Evans or Sir George Brown will meet with nothing but cold neglect, whilst incapables, like Lord Ragian, are promoted to a niche in the Pantheon of celebrities, and their families laden with proofs of the discriminating bounty of those whose interests they have sacrificed by their blunders.

It must not be imagined because our government is republican that we are free from his vice of ingratitude. Of the host of public men who have rises to fame in our service but ew have reaped any substantial reward from their labors. The greater the worth and the takents of a state sman, the greater the reason, according to our code of political cities, for excluding him from the honors to which he aspires, So it was with Clay, Calhoun, Webster and Scott, and so it will be with the other great intellects that may succeed them. It is undeniable, that in this country of popular government the prizes of political life are bestowed with even less discrimination and regard to personal merit than in despotic States. We seem, in fact, afraid of the elevation of men of genius to positions in which their talents might attain their highest sphere of usefulness.

This is a curious feature in our political idiosyneracy, but it is less remarkable than the fact that we do not endeavor to make compensation for its injustice, by honoring after death the memories of the men who have rendered themselves illustrious by their patriotism. We cannot very well help admitting that we are proud of them, for history has taken out of our hands the care of their reputations; but we do not show by our actions any particular appreciation of their services. Look at the condition, for instance, of almost all the hallowed spots in which the remains of our. Presidents repose, and answer, if we have indeed any real sense of national pride. The tomb of Washington, as it now stands, is a disgrace to the country. It is a monument, not of our affection and respect for the departed hero, but of our indifference to the vast services which he rendered us, and to the contempt which such culpable neglect must inspire in other nations. If the decay to which this precious mausoleum has been consigned were to continue a few years longer, there would not be a trace of it left. The brickwork which supports the sarcophagi of the General and his wife are fast crumbling away, and the letter will soon be deft to find on the damp earth ready agents of decomposition. The tomb of Harrison, at North Bend, is said to be in a similar state; whilst that of Jefferson, at Monticello, is like the mansion in which he lived Madison, in Virginia, mis starcely a usual guishing mark for the eye. of the stranger and Monroe's occupies a corner in an obscure graveyard in this city-unknown, unvisited,

Such is the way we have of manifesting our reverence for the memories of our departed patriots. And yet when the son of Clay contemplates making some alterations in his ancestral residence in Kentucky, rendered necessary by its dilapidated condition, we have the hardibood to accuse him of secrilege in venturing to disturb the remains of his father's house. The reproach comes sworthily from those who, having reaped the benefit of the labors of political men, grudge the paltry contribution which would rescue these precious monuments from innovation or decay.

Efforts are making to redeem us from this reproach—at least so far as the tomb of Washand spontaniety which should mark so important a movement. The purchase for the nation of that beautiful and ever to be honored spot in which rest the remains of the greatest and purest patriot that the world has ever produced should not be left to the well meant but feeble efforts of a few Southern and Northern ladies. If Virginia does not feel interest ed enough in the matter to take the entire cos of this purchase upon her own shoulders, an appropriation for the purpose should be made by Congress, or more fitly still, a national subscription should be opened for it throughout the Union, to commence and finish on the same day. There is an historical justice in this latter course which leads us to prefer it. Is there patriotism enough amongst us to accomplish this act of retribution, without overtaxing our energies or our irclinations?

THE DEMOCRATIC WHIGS IN MOTION-WHIG Fusion Movements - As they sing at some of the camp meetings in the "rural districts"-Let the earth and skies resound: The dead's alive—the lost is found!

The "democratic whig party" is resurrected, and is out again. We have a call from the "Democratic Whig General Committee" of this city, signed by William Hall, chairman, and dated Broadway Rouse, New York, Aug. 13, 1855, appointing the city whig primary election to come off on the 21st day of this very month. They say that, "conscientiously believing in the perpetuity of the principles long since inscribed upon the whig banner, because they were held dear by the wise and goodprinciples advocated, elucidated and stamped with the unsullied inpress of truth, of a Henry Clay and a Webster-names immortal in our nation's history-principles, too, revered and loved by our own favorite sons; therefore" they are resolved to adhere to these old landmarks, &c. But mark what follows :- "We will strive, by every laudable means, to restore that boon of concord to the country known as

the Missouri compromise." Now, can anybody tell the meaning of this? It is a whig movement-a sort of hard shell silver gray movement. The Seward organs make light of it, and say that it will end in smoke; but we fear that it will end in fusion somewhere. This restoration of the Missouri compromise betrays the weak point; but let the old line whigs stick to their independent action, here and throughout the State, and they may make a diversion in November which will place them in a commanding position in 1856. There are no members of Congress to be elected by us this year-no United States Senator-so that we may have as many parties in our November election as we please, without detri-

ment to any great national issue, one way or the other. Let us, therefore, here and all over the State, have a separate independent "democratic whig" ticket, for if it determines nothir else, it will settle the question whether the old line whig party is truly and hopeless) dead or "still lives."

We perceive that this policy of independent whig action in the fall elections yet to come, is not limited to New York. The Philadel phia News says :-

phia News says:

Concerted and he monly action between the Americans and whigh arroughout the second in the Americans are in fault. He is they absorbed their secret conclaves, and at an exity day determined upon making open nominations, and permitting every one to participate in making them who desired to act with their organization, there would have been no movement made to re-organize the whigi party, and as a consequence, the Americans, with the Lid and support of whigs, would have triumphed in the State. Going on, however, in their exclusive policy, expecting fire whigs to support their candidates, and yet refusing them any participation in selecting them, has produced a deep feeling of hostility to their secret organization, even among those who, though not belonging to it hiracrto, acted with them and supported their nominates.

And the result of all this is the call of an ndependent whig State Convention, and "active efforts in all parts of the State to reorganize the whig party, and rally the whige to the support of their own distinctive organization." We apprehend, however, that Gov. Johnston is at the bottom of this movement and that the object in a separate whig organization is to draw not ealy the old whigs out of the Know Nething camp, but the Know Nothing free soilers to the support of Seward's Northern black republican fusion movement. The National Americans of Pennsylvania are thus to be thrown out to shift for themselves, and we should like to know what they purpose to do. Let them maintain their ground at all hazards, against the Seward disunion coalition of the North, and the democratic administration secession movements

in the South. We are apprised of some other whig move nents in Massachusetts and Maine, for example, with nothing but fusion at the bottom of hem, like this of Pennsylvania. Whatever the whigs may do there or in other States in the support of Seward's programme, we trust that our "Democratic Whig General Committee" contemplate nothing of the kind in New York. We can make no pledges in their behalf, short of some satisfactory information of their designs; but if they are going to try in good earnest whether the old whig party be dead or-alive, let them stick to it. They can't lose much, and they may make a very important diversion in reference to the reconstruction of parties in 1856. We shall see how they will come out on the 21st in their primary

YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK AND ITS VICINITY RELIEF FOR THE SUPPERERS.—In order to correct any misapprehension which may exist as to the extent of this visitation, it may be as well to state that it is not confined to Norfolk alone, but also presses severely upon Gosport and Portsmouth, having, in fact, first broken out in the latter place. These towns all occupy pretty nearly the same relative positions towards each other as Breeklyn and Williamsburg hold towards New York. Norfolk contains a population of 18,000, Portsmouth of 11,000, man of 12,000 and aculs. The claims on the sympathics of our fellow citizens, there ore, extend over a larger area than many sup. pose. We trust that they will be liberaly land promptly responded to. In the meanwhile we have to acknowledge the receipt of the following letter, with an enclosure of five dol-

lars:—
To the metors of the herald.

New York, Aug. 16, 1856.

I read with pleasure is your paper of to-day, a plan in which you suggest that the inhabitants of New York should at ones afford some practical aid to the good people of Northe and Portamouth in their passent severe and heartrending calamity. I like the idea, and remit five dellars with a view to second your call for a subscription for so besevolent said worthy an object.

JOHN J. GLASSON, U.S. N.

Now, if Mr. Glasson's example were followed by a few of those who do business with Norfolk, we have no doubt but a seasonable aid might be afforded to the sufferers from yellow fever. Suppose the merchants of this city who trade with Norfolk, hold a meeting at the Corn Exchange to-day—this morning, and appoint a treasurer and a committee to collect subscriptions. The whole thing might be arranged in a day or two, and enough money sent to gladden the hearts of scores of families and save the lives of no one knows how many poor creatures. Mr. Glasson gives five dollars: who gives next ?

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS .- Decidedly the best shows of the year will be the farmers'. That stereotyped witness-"the oldest inhabitant"declares that he never knew so plentiful a year as 1855 promises to be. All around from Canada to Georgia and Tennessee, the farmers are revelling in the prospect of ease and wealth. It is probable that the world has never seen so gorgeous a display of agricultural wealth as will be witnessed at the twenty-two State fairs which take place between the 10th of September and the 1st of November.

Georgia begins the round, at Atalanta, on 10-13 September. On 11th the shows at Sherbrook, C. E., and Rutland, Vermont, are opened; on 12th that of New Hampshire, and that of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. The Ohio fair begins on 18th at Columbus; and on the following day that of New Jersey at Camden. On the 25th Kentucky and Pennsylvania open theirs; and on the 26th the Western Virginia fair begins at Wheeling Island.

During the first week in October three shows are held, that of New York at Elmira, that of Michigan at Detroit, and that of Tennessee at Nashville. Canada West, Connecticut and Illinois follow on 9-12th October, at Coburg. Hartford and Chicago respectively. A show is to be held at Montgomery, Alabama, on 23d, and another on the same day at London, East Tennessee. Finally, the list is concluded by shows at Baltimore, Maryland, in the last week of the month, and at Richmond, Virginia, on 30th Oct .- 2d Nov.

The farmers will have a good time; and prohibitionists had better give them a wide berth.

JOHN VAN BUREN IN VIRGINIA .- At the last accounts John Van Buren was at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, awaiting the arrival of Mr. President Pierce and Senator Mason. A soft shell movement, no doubt. Let the committee of the Stuyvesant Institute send down a delegate without delay. There can be no democratic fusion unless the hards are represented.

NEWPORT REGATTA.—By telegraph, from New-port, we have the following particulars of the regatta at that place on Friday afternoon. The Julia, of New York, won the first prize, time, a hours of minutes, 17 seconds. The Irène, of New York, the second prize, times, 4 hours, 38 minutes, 51 seconds. The Richmond, the third prize, time, 4 hours, 37 minutes, 19, seconds. The Richmond is a sloop yacht, and was built expressly for this race, at Mystic, where she belongs. The wind was south easterly and very light.

## T'AE LATEST NEWS.

### BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Synacuse, August 15, 1855.

There is a lively time among the hard shells in this region, as the time for holding their State Convention is understood to have been changed to the 23d instant.

in Chapman Hall last evening, when it was determined to issue a call for a State convention to be held in Worcester, on the 30th instant. Other preliminary business towards a political campaign was also transacted.

### News Items from Washington.

Washington, Aug. 15, 1855.

The new Board of Managers of the Washington Mrnu the React of Managers of the Washington Mrnu-ment Association commences building operations on Mon-day next. Subscriptions are coming in liberally. The President and Mrs. Pierce leave here to-morrow for the Virginia springs. He will return in about ten days with Secretary Pobbin, while she will remain there for the benefit of her feeble health.

the benefit of her feeble health.

The Commandant of our navyyard is exercising the utmost discretion to avoid the possibility of the introduction of fever there; hence he refuses to employ mechanics

# directly from the Gosport yard.

The Women's Rights Convention assembled here to-day.
The following officers were elected:—President, Martha C. Wright, of Auburn. Vice Presidents, Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse; Lydia Mott, of Albany; Ernestine L. Rose, of New York: Antoinette I. Boomer, May and May and May and May are the May and May are the May are the May and May are the May are t Rose, of New York; Antoinette L. Brown, of New York; Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester; Augusta A. Wiggins, of Saratoga Springs. Secretaries, Emily Jaques, of Nassau Aaron W. Powell, of Ghent; Mary L. Booth, of Williams Aaron w. Fowen, of Gnent; Mary L. Booth, of Williamstern. Finance Committee, Susan B. Anthony, Marietta Richmond, Mary S. Anthony, Phebe Jones. Business Committee, Antoinette L. Brown, Ernestine L. Rose, F. H. Higginson, C. F. Hevey, of Boston; Phebe Merritt, of Michigan; Hon. Wm. Jay, of Saratoga Spring-

Resolutions of the usual stamp were then reported. Among the principal speakers were Mrs. Rose, Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, and T. H. Higginson.

Pennsylvania Politics. PITTEBURG, August 15, 1855.
The Democratic County Committee met to-day and adopted the anti-Know Nothing pledge, which is to be signed by the delegates to the county convention be. fore leave is given then to take their seats. The conven tion meets next Wednesday.

### Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BAIRTHORE, August 15, 1855.

At Norfolk, on Monday, there were eight deaths from yellow fever in the city, and three in the hospital. At Pertsmouth, on the same day, twenty deaths were re-

### Teachers' Convention in Wisc

RACINE, Aug. 15, 1855.

The annual session of the Wisconsin State Teachers Association commenced here this morning. A large num ber were in attendance. Rev. Mr. Barry, Superintenden of Public Instruction, delivered the opening address this

# Melancholy Disaster. LOSS OF THE BARK L. M. HUBBY—TWELVE OF HER

MILWAUKIE, Aug. 15, 1855. MILWAUKIE, Aug. 15, 1855.

The bark L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland, capsized, off Point Betsey, on the 6th inst. The crew, twelve in number, were all lost. Cotterell, the mate, alone was saved.

## The Descendants of the Cushmans

PIYMOUTH, Aug. 15, 1855.
The descendants of Robert and Mary Cushman, w landed from the Mayflower, held an interesting and hap-py reunion here to-day. There was a procession, an address by the Rev. Robert W. Cushman, of Boston, and a dinner, of which about 600 of the Cushman family

The advices by the steamship Lebanon were received bere this morning over the National Telegraph line, and published in the regular evening editions of the associated press. The cotton market is unsettled, but there is no quotable change. The day's sales have been 600

The American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge.

PROVIDENCE, August 15, 1855.

The American Association for the Advancement of Knowledge commenced its ninth session in this city today. The meeting was held at the University, and the approximation of the city by Parkey and the c med to the city by Dr. Wayland. A number of papers upon mientific subjects were road and discussed Dr Wayland gave a brilliant party this evening, which was largely attended

## A Case of Murder.

A man named Matthews was robbed and murdered, and is body left on the track, below Painesville, yesterday his body left on the track, below Painesvi morning. He had only \$13. An empty wallet was four

## Departure of the Asia

Boston, August 15, 1855.
The royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, sailed at noon to-day, with 157 passengers for Liverpool, and 16 for Halifax. She takes out \$826,000 in specie.

# Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAR, August 14, 1855.
The steamship Florida arrived at her wharf here from New York, early this (Tuesday) morning, with all on

## Navigation of the Ohio River.

PHYSICRG, Aug. 15, 1855.

The river measures now five feet four inches. The great increase of light steamers on the Ohio has caused intense competition at this point for freights, and the rates are very low.

Markets.

BUFAIO, Aug. 15—12:30 P. M.

Flour scarce and steady; demand moderate. Sales of 150 bbls. at \$8 75 a \$8 57.3 for fancy Southern, Ohio and Illinois. Wheat quiet, but prices tending upwards; sales of 300 bushels prime white winter Wisconsin at \$1.95. Corn is unchanged, but favoring buyers; sales of 13.00 bushels at 75c. Oats are held at 47c. Canal freights dall. Corn 11c. to New York. The lake imports yesterday were—Flour, 1,307 bbls.; wheat, 1,310 bushels; corn, 41,254 bushels. Canal exports same time—Flour, 55 bbls.; wheat, 5,418 bushels; corn, 48,485 bushels; cats, 22,500 bushels.

Oswero, Aug. 15-5:30 P. M. es small. White Michigan, \$2 Wheat dull. Sales small. White Mi Corn active—sales 25,000 bushels, at 77c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.-The new ballet. "L'Isle des Nymphes," which has just been produced at this theatre, is one of those light and attractive creations which, owing to their artistic merit and graceful ideality, generally please the public. It is, more strictly speaking, a divertissement than a ballet, and in it M. Tilman presents us with the most picture-que and aerial groups pos-sible, managing them with such tact that all the persons who compose them contribute equally to their effect. As in this artistic composition the dance dominates, it is the memble alone that we are bound to admire. cannot pass in silence the pas de deux executed by Mile. Victorine Franck and M. L. Hilman, with all the spiritual grace of the former and the elegant energy of the latter. Mile. Franck is a veritable Sylphide, evidently belonging to another sphere than ours. The pas executed by Mile N. Tilman and M. Carosse is also entitled to favorable no tice. The former young and charming dancer has not perhaps the force of Mile. Franck, but everything which executes is finished, and of the severest correctness. Uniting grace with simplicity, her dancing is in perfecarmony with that of Mile. Franck. Nothing, in fact, can be more perfect in its encemble than the dancing of the charming young creatures in the "Redowa" the "Zingarilla." One of its most pleasing features is its modesty and chasteness, differing as it does from the grosser characteristics of the continental school. It appears that Mile. Tilman is not merely a graceful dancer but a distinguished planist; and from what we have read of her in the Havana journals, we are curious to hear he upon that instrument before her departure. The Crenical says of one of her performances:—"If Henry Herz had been present, he would have added his hearty applicate to ours—for Mile. Tilman identified herself so fully with the idea of the composer, that the variations of the celebrated pianist had an interpreter worthy of him." We trust that Mile. Tilman may be induced to favor the pub-He with a specimen of her musical powers before she goes South.

Base Ball. Two of the new clubs lately formed in Jersey played their first match, on a field pleasantly situated between the two cities—Jersey and Hoboken. The weather was cool and pleasant, and visiters from Jersey, New York and Brooklyn flocked to see the play. Among them was Mr. Wadsworth, of the Knickerbocker, Mr. D. Godwn, President of the Putnam Club, East Brooklyn, and several members of the Gothem, Eagle, &c. The two clubs that contested were the Pioneer and the Excelsion, both lately organized, and with a little more practice will come out erganized, and with a fielding at present is very losse, strong—some of their fielding at present is very losse. Excelsion were greatly victorious—winning by long olds both games. The first game was played with only nine men—two from each club being absent. The second game had eleven on a side, and they played eight innings

THE VALUES OF WHICH STRUMBERS TO

each. The following was the score at close:--EXCENSION CLUB D. S. Gregory, Jun. 6
J. J. Burgess 1
A. Bache 1
P. Marsh 3 Reynolds.... Total. 16 19 Total.

Pitcher Burgess Pitcher Van Beu
Catcher Gregory Catcher Hutton
Judge D. Bunnier Judge Referce—Kr. S. L. Calverly, of Columbia Club. I

City Intelligence.

One John Strang Machineum Eriscoval Churals.—We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column calling a meeting of the members and congregation of the above church, in the Greene street Methodist Episcopal Church this evening at 7 % o'clock. We anticipate a large audience from the fact that the John street Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest is the United States, and is much wanted in the lower part of

APPOINTMENT.—The Mayor has appointed Capt. John APPOINTMENT.—The Mayor has appointed tape, some W. Bennett as Boarding Officer of emigrant ships in the port of New York. Capt. B. was formerly keeper of the Minots' ledge lighthouse. Mass., which, it will be recollected, was swept away some few years since, and two of the assistant keepers lost in its destruction.

The UNION PERRY COMPANY AND THE PRICE OF COAL.—The PRICE OF COAL.—

When the Union Ferry Company decided to raise the fare on their boats from one to two cents, they alleged as a justification that the high price of coal took se much away from their profits that running the boatsat one away from their profits that running the boats at one cent per person was lesing them money. They premised that as seen as coal became cheap, they would reduce the fare to one cent again. The public, it must be confessed, were incredulous as to the good intentions of the company, and attributed the rise to a speculative movement on their part, as it was known a new ferry was bought up about that time. It may be that in this suspicion injustice was done the company, but they have now a fine opportunity to redeem their word. Oal has declined from \$7 a ton to from \$4 to \$5 a ton; and if the word of the company is good for anything, an amouncement will soon be made by them that the fare is again reduced to one cent per person. We will chronicle the announcement with pleasure. Hurry up, Mewri. Managers.

The cellar and first floor are occupied by George F. Bellows as a livery stable; the second and ourth floors are occupied by Mathews & Stacy, enamelied cabinet furniture manufacturers; and the third and fifth floors by Henry Stoney, manufacturer of cabinet furniture. From examination, it appears that the first started in the rear part of the second floor, about the staircase; but the flremen soon arrivel and extinguished the flames. George F. Bellows, livery stable proprietor, estimates his damage at about \$25; he has an insurance of \$6,650 (sivided equally in the Brandwsy and Stuyvesant Insurance companies; his horses and carriages were taken out by the insurance patrol. Mathews & Stacy estimate their loss at about \$400. They have an insurance on their stock of \$1,000, in the First Insurance Company of Brooklyn. Henry Stoney estimates his loss at about \$255. He has an insurance on his stock of \$1,000, in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The building belongs to Mr. Dasiel Walker, which is significant about \$150, and insured in the National Insurance Company for \$2,500, and the St. Nicholas for \$2,500. The origin of the fire is under investigation. The cellar and first floor are occupied by George F.

\$2,560, and the St. Nicholas for \$2,000. The origin of the fire is under investigation.

FIRE IN SEVENTEENTH ETHER.—About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in the building No. 280. West Seventeenth street. It originated on the second door among some shawings. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. No damage.

FIRE IN TROWISON STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Tuesday night, a camphone lamp was upset in the room fMr. Davis, on the first floor of No. 68 Thompson street, etting fire to a chair. It was extinguished with a pail or two of water without doing any damage. No alarm

ALARM OF FIRE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT .- Last night, at about 10 o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck for the Fourth district, caused by the taking fire of a chimney to Fourth district, caused by the taking fire of a chimney in the restaurant of Thomas Cisco, No. 565 Broadway. It seems a pan of fat boiled over, which set fire to the chim-ney. It was soon extinguished and without damage. Brooman City Dimercer.—The Brooklyn City Direc-

sued. It is well gotten up, and contains much information that must be important, not only to Brecklynites, but to New Yorkers. Besides being a general directory but to New Yorkers. Besides being a general directory of the inhabitants, it is also an avenue and street guide, and contains an appendix, in which is a record of the city government, county officers, the courts, ntilitary and fire departments, Navy Yard, city banks, insurance and miscellaneous companies, and public institutions; a mechanical exchange directory, a list of city policemen, &c. This Directory appears to be an improvement on all that have preceded it. It is published by Wm. H. Smith, Mon-

Blaming the Wrong Party.—An account was given in the HERAID last Sunday of a wagon falling overboard at the Hoboken ferry, in which blame is throvo on the driver for unnecessary haste. We find on injuiry that the blame should rest elsewhere. It appears that the wagon came to the gate and was admitted by wagon came to the gate and was admitted by the keeper, and when halfway down the bridge the bell was struck for the boat to leave. The parties being near the boat of course endeavored to get on board, as they should have been permitted to do, or else they should not have been admitted inside the gate. They had got partially on board, when the chains were loosed by some official connected with the ferry, and, of course, as the boat left, the horse was thrown overboard, carrying the men and wagon over with him. If blame is to fall anywhere it should be on the company; as they either should not have admitted the wagon, or else have given the driver time to get on board.

Look Out for Counterpart Ochan Bank Buis.—We under

Look Out for Countrieser Ocean Bane Buis. —We understand that a great number of counterfeit five dollar bills on the Ocean Bank are in circulation, and it is feared that many poor persons have suffered pecuniarily thereby. Over fifty dollars of it has been offered at the Hrrain office in payment for advectisements, and was, of course, not accepted by our cierks. The counterfeits were exceedingly well done, and in the absence of any mention in the Bank Detector of spurious money being in circulation, no doubt many persons have been deceived.

CASTLE GARDEN EMIGRANT DEPOT.-Two vessels arrived yesterday—the Mary Morris, from Greenock, Scotland, with 172 passengers, having in their possession nearly \$5,000 in specie; also, the Devonshire, from London, with 241 passengers. The Palmer, that arrived the day before, had 403 passengers and \$13,000 in money.

A New Base Ball Club.-A new base ball club has been organized in Brooklyn, under the name of the At-

been organized in Brooklyn, under the name of the Atlantic Base Ball Club. They will play this afternoon, at 4 F. M., at Seelam Stillwell's shooting ground, Coney Island plank road. They number some twenty-three persons, and expect to do something astonishing in the way of batting and bowling.

A Dog Stort.—On day a vicious dog bit a little girl in Forty-third street, near Eleventh avenue. Assistance was called, and a German, named John Bing, volunteered to make an end of the animal. He procured an old horse pistol and fired, but found he was as much injured himself as the dog. The weapon had jerked up on the concussion and severely lacerated his forchead. A physican pronounced the wound dangerous.

Accumulation of Archiepiscopal Property The following extraordinary epistle has been just re ceived by one of the Judges of the United States Court of this district. It shows the desire on the part of the "faithful" to treasure up "for the use of their souls." We have not heard officially the amount contained in the papers of the Court, but whatever it is, we hope the

papers of the Court, but whatever it is, we hope the Bishop may get it:—

MINSTER Aug. 4, 1855. )

ANGILIER Co. Onto.

HON, FLORE OF THE UNITED STATES DEFINED COURT.

Pear Sir—It is my will that the money of James Kosmann as security of New Orleans shall be given to the Bishop Hughes of New York for the use of my soul, and wish that the same shall be recorded, so that I will became free of the evil thoughts about my mied, which was dene to me by a bad meaning of a bad man shots. And I hope that all will be fixed right. You will find all the papers in the Court of the year A. D. 1841-2 and if I should come myself write to me, if not I two aid be no use, and I will consider all right. Hereof fail not. Your truly friend,

and obedient servant,

CLEMENS HEARING

TO THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DEFIRST COURT.

New YORK, N. Y.

Posimarked, Minster, Chio, Aug. 4. Bishop may get it:-

The Detroit Trilame says that A. Skeeter Esp. of that city, was murdered in cold blood on the libbinet, by a passionate man with whom he had-a-difficulty. Air. Skeeter called upon the individual referred to shortly after he had retired, and presented a nillagar sax him. This so caraged the debter that he select Mr. 28 by the threat, and before assistance could be had actually chooked him to death.